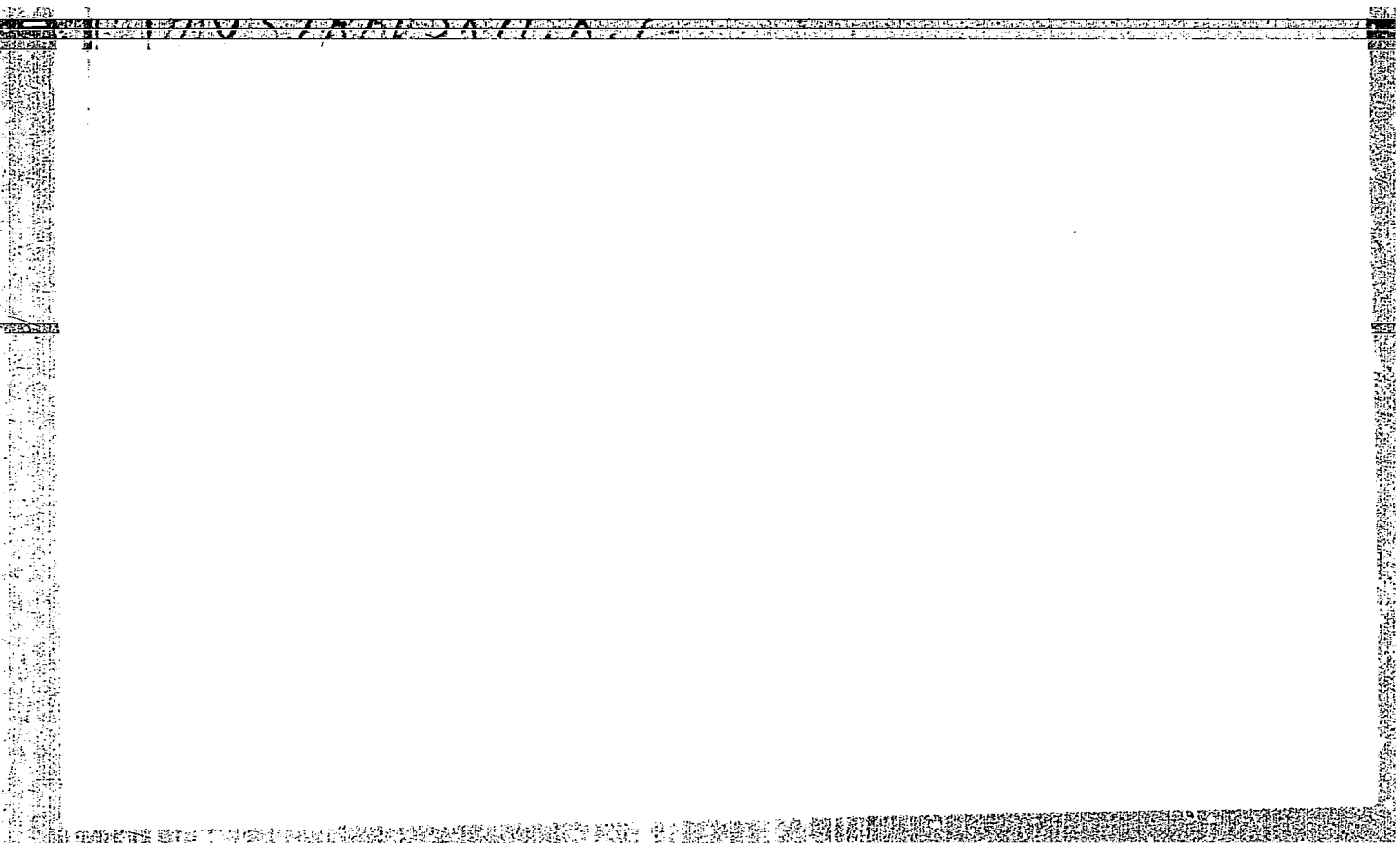
VOYSHILLO, V.V.; LEV, A.L.; SHEBANOV, V.A.

Coal flotation. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh.inform. no.2:82-83 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Factory management)

VOYSHVILLO, Yevgeniy Kazimirovich; DARASHKEVICH, I.V., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn.red.

[Subject and significance of logic] Predmet i znachenie logiki. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Logic)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120008-4"

VOYSHVILLO, Ye. K.

"A formalized language describing contact circuits"

report submitted for the Intl. Symposium on Relay Systems and Finite Automata Theory (IFAC), Moscow, 24 Sep-2 Oct 1962.

VOYSTRIKOV, I.V., polkovnik veterinarnoy sluzhby

In the battles for Kishinev. Veterinariia 42 no.5:21-22 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VOYSYAG, G.A., inzh.

Stationary system for testing insulation in an electric power plant. Energetik 10 no.6:23 Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Electric insulators and insulation—Testing)

VOIT, I.

The role of self-reliance in the elaboration of profitable plans. p. 23.
(Allami Gazdasag, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

VOIT, I.

VOIT, I. Simpler planning increases the independence of state farms. P. 7.

Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1956
ALLAMI GAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

VOYT, F.Ya.

Distribution of the water content in Cu cong., treated for the purpose of causing precipitation. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.47:59-64 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DOTSENKO, G.I. [Dotsenko, H.I.]; VOYT, S.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; OZEROV, V.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TIKHONOV, M.I., kand. sel'skokhoz.nauk; VAKAL, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VISHNEVSKAYA, T.G. [Vyshnevs'ka, T.H.], nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRATYUK, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVENKO, M.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVIN, D.A., agronom; GALAT, B.F. [Halat, B.F.], zootekhnik; PETROVSKIY, O.M. [Petrovs'kyi, O.M.], red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Management system on a collective farm; the Dzerzhinskii Artel, Sumy Province] Systema vedeniia hospodarstva u kolhospi; artil' imeni Dzerzhyns'koho Sums'koi oblasti. Kharkiv, Kharkivs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1960. 77 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik kolkhoza imeni Dzerzhinskogo, Sumskogo rayona, Sumskoy oblasti (for Dotsenko).
(Sumy Province--Farm management)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040743 S/0213/64/004/003/0536/0540

AUTHOR: Voyt, S. S.

TITLE: Fourteenth voyage of the scientific-research vessel "Mikhail Lomonosov" in the Atlantic Ocean

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 536-540

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, meteorology, radioactive fallout, Soviet research vessel, Atlantic Ocean oceanography, Atlantic Ocean meteorology, oceanic current, oceanic countercurrent

ABSTRACT: The research ship "Mikhail Lomonosov" of the Marine Hydrophysical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences left Sevastopol on 11 August 1963 on a 16,000-mile voyage. The 65 scientists and technicians aboard were headed by S. S. Voyt and his assistants, S. G. Boguslavskiy and A. S. Shaloveyus. During this voyage 105 oceanographic stations were established, of which 15 were of the free-buoy type. In the tropical zone of the Atlantic Ocean, research was conducted according to an international program of oceanographic research (hydrography, meteorology, hydrochemistry, and hydrobiology).

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040743

Subsequently, the "Lomonosov" investigated hydrophysical and meteorological problems of prime interest to the Institute (physical structure of the ocean, currents and countercurrents, oceanic temperature inversions, solar radiation, wind velocity and direction, and atmospheric humidity). Throughout the voyage a continuous study was made of the radioactive contamination of water and of the surface layer of the atmosphere. Data on the concentration and density of beta-particle fallout and the results of gamma-spectrometric studies were used to determine the latitudinal distribution of radioactivity in the lower layers of the atmosphere. Other investigations included studies of water transparency and the ocean floor (topography, geologic composition, and structure). / In the Brazilian basin the "Lomonosov" discovered two uncharted ridges with a relative relief of 2000 m. Rocks of basicvolcanic origin were also found in that basin. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 ATD PRESS: 3041

VOYT, S. S.

"Preparation of Initial Disturbances in a Viscous Gas." Sub 14 Jun 52, Sci Res Inst of Mechanics and Mathematics, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

VOYT, S.S.

Physics (3)

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
December, 1953
Mechanics.

Volt, S. S. Propagation of waves from a radiating disc in a moving medium. (Russian) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 16, 699–705 (1952).

A piston oscillates parallel to the $z$-axis through a hole in the infinite plane wall $z=0$, the infinite medium in $z>0$ flowing parallel to the $x$-axis. The acoustic potential at any point of the medium is given as a double integral, effectively the Lorentz transform of that investigated by D. N. Četaev [Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 76, 813–816 (1951); these Rev. 12, 650], which is approximated by the stationary phase method in two dimensions, for simplicity for points on the plane of symmetry. There is a principal wave in a certain cylinder; secondary terms are also discussed.

*F. V. Atkinson* (Ibadan).

VOYT, S. S.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
December, 1953
Mechanics.

Volt, S. S. Reflection and refraction of spherical sound waves in passing from a fixed to a moving medium. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 17, 157–164 (1953). (Russian)

A harmonic point sound source is situated at $(0, 0, h)$ where the half-space $z>0$ is filled with a fixed uniform medium, and the distinct medium in $z<0$ moves uniformly parallel to the $x$-axis. The boundary problem is solved by the Weyl plane-wave method; boundary conditions at infinity are not mentioned. The double integrals for the reflected and refracted fields are approximated by the stationary phase method in two dimensions, substantially complicated here by singularities in the integrands. The leading terms, valid for large distances, resemble waves from image sources. *P. V. Atkinson* (Ibadan)

Page 2

VOYT, S.S.

Applied Mechanics Reviews, V. 7 May 1954 Acoustics

953. Voit, S. S., **Spreading of initial density perturbations in a viscous gas** (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 88, 2, 221–224, Jan. 1953.

Spherically symmetric perturbation density field $s(r, t)$ and its time rate of change $\partial s/\partial t$ are prescribed inside a sphere of radius $\epsilon$ at time $t = 0$; its linearized spreading into the outside unbounded quiescent viscous gas is described without details. The formal integral solution for $s(r, t)$ (probably obtained by Laplace transforms) is considered from the point of view of an observer moving with constant parametric speed $U$, thus yielding $s_0(t)$. Presumably, the asymptotic behavior of the resulting simpler integrals is found by the method of steepest descent for several values of $U$. The qualitative discussion of the thus observed "spreading" effect due to viscosity parallels that of Lagerstrom, Cole, and Trilling (*GALCIT Rep.* March 1949, sections 2.2 and 2.5) who, however, evolved more convenient expressions for the solutions of the simpler but more basic problems of step and Dirac pulses.

M. V. Morkovin, USA

VOYT, S.S.

Voit, S. S. Passage of spherical sound waves from a moving medium into another moving with another speed 62

VOYT, S.S.

Propagation of spherical sound waves in a liquid layer, enclosed between two liquid semi-spaces having other properties. Trudy MGI 4:72-86 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Sound waves)

VOYT, S. S.

"Reflection and Refraction of Spherical Sonic Waves Upon Transition From an Immobile Medium Into a Moving One," Uspekhi Matematicheskikh Nauk, Vol 8, No 2 (54), pp 159-167.

VOYT,S.S.

Propagation of initial compressions in viscous gases. Uch.zap.Mosk. un. no.172:125-142 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Fluid dynamics)

VOYT, S.S.

Passage of spherical sound waves through the interface of a homogeneous liquid semispace and isothermic atmosphere. Trudy MGI 6:24-32 '55. (Sound waves) (MLRA 9:6)

VOYT, S.S., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

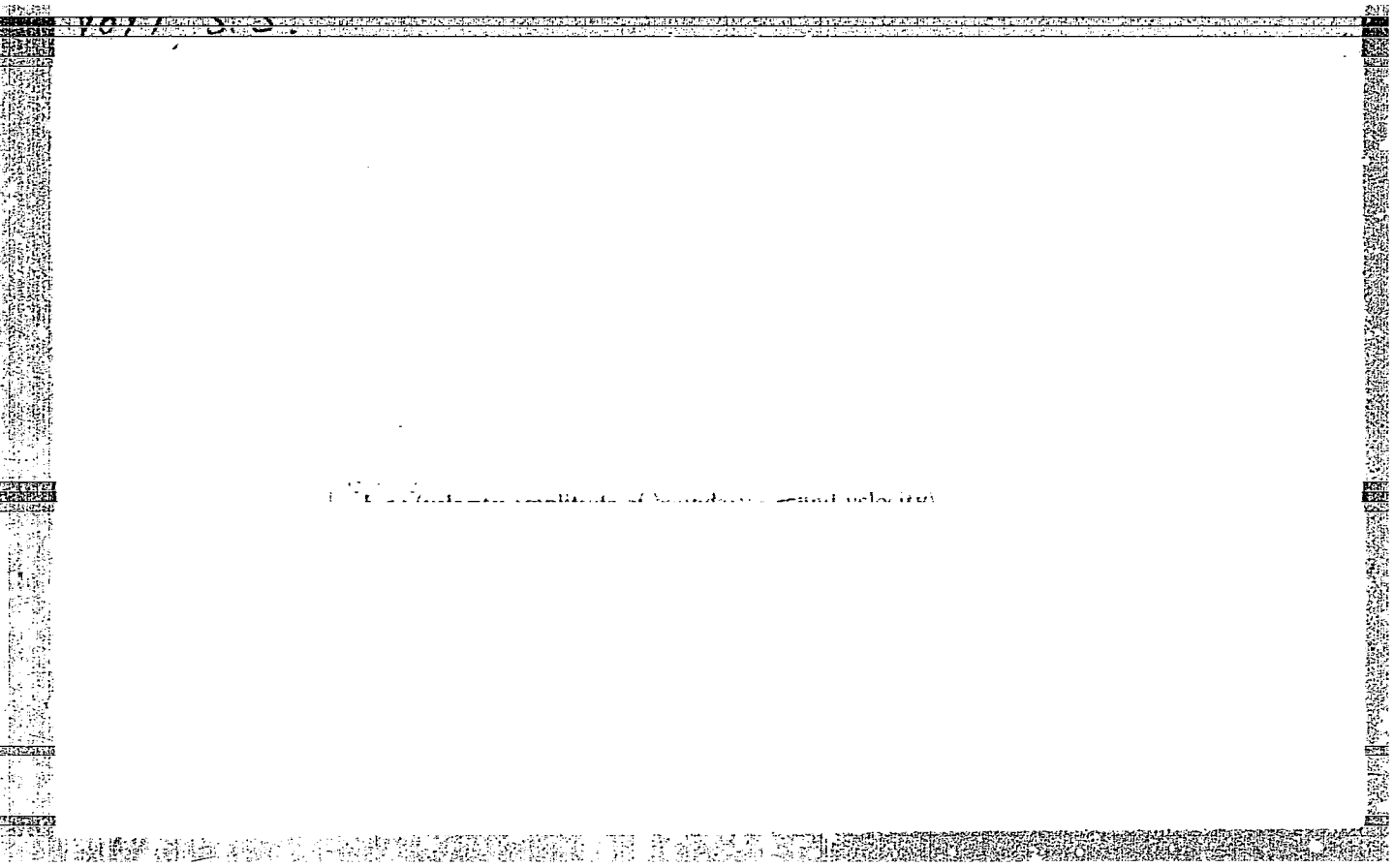
Ebb and flow. Priroda 44 no.11:127-128 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Tides)

VOYT, S.S.; SHULEYKIN, V.V., akademik, redaktor; KLYAUS, Ye.M., redaktor; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[What are tides] Chto takoe prilivy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 101 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Tides)



VOYT, S.S.
Univ. Moscow

"Ausbreitung Der Gezeitenwellen Aus Einer Meerenge,"
paper submitted at Symposium on Behavior of Ship in a Seaway, Wageningen, Netherlands, 7-10 Sep 57.

VOYT, S.S.

Waves on the surface of fluids emerging from a variable pressure system. Trudy MGI 10:3-9 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Waves)

VOYT, S.S.

Propagation of sound waves in a moving medium with varying flow velocity directions. Trudy MGI 10:10-16 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Sound waves)

PA - 2203

AUTHOR VOYT, S.S.

TITLE The Waves on the Surface of a Liquid which originate in a Shifting System of Pressures (Volny na poverkhnosti zhidkosti, voznikayushchiye ot peremeshchayushcheysya sytemy davleniy).

PERIODICAL Prikladnaia Matematika i Mekhanika, Vol 21, 1957, Nr 1, pp 21-26(U.S.S.R.)
Received 3/1957 Reviewed 5/1957

ABSTRACT The present work investigates the propagation of waves on the surface of a liquid from a domain which is subjected to the influence of a system of shifting periodic pressures. The problem raised here is the most simple scheme for the study of the directioned propagation from those domains of the surface of a liquid which are influenced by atmosphere.
Mathematically this is formulated in the following manner. In the stripe $|y|<h$ a system of pressures acts on the surface of a liquid (which occupies the half space $z<0$) which shifts along the x-axis with the velocity c. The formula for this system of pressure is $p(x.y.t) = P(y)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n(kx - \sigma t)$ ($\sigma/k = c$). The author now studies the waves which are created on the surface of a liquid under the influence of such a system of pressure. P(y) is represented in form of a FOURIER integral. The potential of velocity $\varphi(x,y,z,t)$ of the required wave-like motion of the liquid must satisfy the LAPLACE equation $\Delta\varphi = 0$ and the kinetic condition at $z = 0$. Here $\zeta(x,y,t)$ denote the increase of the liquid. Eventually, the following equation is obtained. $(1/g)\partial^2\varphi/\partial t^2 + \partial\varphi/\partial z = (1/\rho g)\partial p(x,y,t)/\partial t$ at $z = 0$. A solution ansatz is given for the LAPLACE equation and the coefficients occurring therein are determined from a boundary con-

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The Waves on the Surface of a Liquid which originate in a Shifting System of Pressures.

dition. For the purpose of a greater clearness the following computations are carried out only for the first summands of the sums. In the case of an increase of the wave length the wave fronts shift in such directions as include a very small angle within the direction of shifting of the pressures. If the wave length of the applied pressures is looked upon as assumed, waves emanate from the stripe in the case of high velocities ($c^2 > g\lambda/2\pi$), but in the case of small velocities no waves emanate from the stripe.

Subsequently it is shown that the shifting system of pressures on the surface of a liquid is applied with the depth h.

In conclusion the projection of the resultant of the pressure forces within the rectangle $0 < x < 2\pi/k$ and $-h < y < h$ onto the direction of motion are computed.

(3 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION Marine Hydrophysical Institute of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 1. 1. 1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.

49-58-4-6/18

AUTHOR: Voyt, S. S.

TITLE: Propagation of Waves from a Strait into an Open Basin (Given at the International Conference in Holland, September 1957) (Rasprostraneniye prilivnykh voln iz proliva v otkrytyy basseyn)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 486-496 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Consider a horizontal layer of liquid of given depth limited by the plane $y = 0$ and rotating about a vertical axis. A channel perpendicular to the surface $y = 0$ runs into the basin. Tide waves arrive at the mouth of the channel with a frequency $\sigma$. The task is to determine how the waves will continue their propagation in the basin. The elevation of water level over the normal is expressed by the usual hydrodynamic equations (cf. Lamb: Hydrodynamics), as are the constituent velocities in the $x$ and $y$ directions. These equations have to be solved under the given boundary conditions. It is assumed that in the $y = 0$ plane the velocity in the x-direction can be expressed as a Fourier integral. The elevation of the liquid surface can be expressed in a similar way, which, substituted in the basic

Propagation of Waves from a Strait into an Open Basin.

hydrodynamic equations gives an equation which is a function of $y$ and $k$ (the Fourier exponent). This can be solved in terms of an exponential factor in $y$ and $k$ and an auxiliary differential equation in $k$. Thus the final result is an integral equation for the elevation as a function of $x$ and $y$. The integral has poles at two points - these can be avoided by taking small-radius arcs round them. The equation refers to an arbitrary distribution of velocity in the channel cross-section. The general regularities of the phenomenon can be investigated by an asymptotic analysis of the integral. Change is now made to polar coordinates and to a new variable of integration. It is assumed that the polar coordinate, $r$, is a good deal greater than the dimensions of the channel. In the analysis taken, the path of integration is deformed in the complex variable plane at singular points. Hence it is necessary to make cuts at these points in order to keep the single-valued definition of the integral function. If $\eta$ is the variable (a function of $k$), then $\eta = \eta_1 + i\eta_2$. The path of integration approaches a straight line at infinity in the second octant,

Propagation of Waves from a Strait into an Open Basin.

cuts the $\eta_1$ axis in two points and approaches another straight line at infinity in the first octant. The integral is now expressed as a sum of functions of $k$., These series are transformed according to a lemma of Poincaré, giving the final asymptotic form of the elevation as a function of $r$ and $\theta$. The author next considers methods of avoiding the poles so as to give a true physical picture. If the pole is passed below, for small $\theta$, one of the factors in the elevation equation appears as a Kelvin wave. The method of avoiding the positive pole is found to be unimportant. An asymptotic analysis of the elevation equation is also carried out for the case when $y$ is much larger than the channel width and $x$ has bounded values. The integration is performed by the method of quickest descents. Within these limitations, the waves are approximately plane, the amplitude dying away with $y$ as $1/\sqrt{y}$. Finally, an investigation is made of the elevation equation for large $x$ and small $y$. For positive $x$, two systems of waves are found in x-direction - the basic one being a Kelvin wave. It is shown the positive direction of the x-axis is preferred. To obtain concrete results, it is necessary to consider different distributions of normal velocities across the cross-section of

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Propagation of Waves from a Strait into an Open Basin.

the channel mouth. The author considers the cases of constant velocity over the whole cross-section, of sinusoidal distribution in the $y = 0$ plane and for a distribution following a parabolic law. The first case is considered in detail. The elevation equation consists of two parts - asymmetric and symmetric about the y-axis. (Thus the rotation of the basin destroys the symmetry of the waves.) The author gives a diagram of the position of the wave crests (at a fixed moment of time) and of a line of equal amplitude. For small angles, the wave amplitude dies away very quickly with distance, but very slowly in the direction of the channel axis. The above work was carried through for a positive sign in the last term of the original differential equation. There is some change with a negative sign. An asymptotic analysis is carried out as before - the result shows that the liquid surface in the basin performs periodic oscillations, rapidly dying away with distance from the channel mouth. One of the factors in the result represents progressive Kelvin waves which die away slowly only in the direction of the x-axis. This case is only of importance

49-58-4-6/18

Propagation of Waves from a Strait into an Open Basin.

in diurnal ebb tides. Acknowledgement was made to L. N. Sretenskiy for his useful advice in the execution of this study. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Marine Hydrophysical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1957.

1. Ocean waves—Propagation 2. Ocean waves—Mathematical analysis
3. Hydrodynamics research

Card 5/5

Voyt S. S.

AUTHORS: Gretenskiy, L. N., Corresponding Member AN USSR, 30-1-16/39
Voyt, S. S.

TITLE: The Study of the Motion of Ships and the Work Carried Out in Test Basins (Izucheniye dvizheniya korablya i rabota ispytatel'nykh bassoynov). Conferences in Netherlands and Spain (Konferentsii v Gollandii i Ispanii).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 91-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Conference in Holland (Vageningen) took place from September 7 to September 10, 1957, and it was attended by representatives from 15 countries, among them also the Soviet Union, which was represented, besides by the authors, also by G. A. Firsov, A. I. Voznesenskiy and V. V. Semenov-Tyan'shanskiy. The conference carried out its work in 4 sections. The representatives of the USSR reported on the following matters: The statistical analysis of values concerning the rolling of ships (A. I. Voznesenskiy and G. A. Firsov); on the investigation of the decrease of the speed of ships in the case of irregular waves (A. I. Voznesenskiy and V. I. Pershin); on the flowing out of tidal waves from a straits into the open sea (S. S. Voyt); on spatial inclinations of ships of equal volume (V. V. Semenov-Tyan'shanskiy); on the influence exer-

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The Study of the Motion of Ships and the Work Carried Out in Test Basins. Conferences in Netherlands and Spain. 30-1-16/39

cised by water viscosity on wave resistance (L. M. Sretenskiy); on the investigation of the inclination of ships caused by wind (G. A. Firsov and K. K. Fedyayevskiy). After the end of this conference the majority of the delegates went to Madrid, where, on September 15, the 8th International Conference on Test Basins was opened, which was attended by the representatives of 25 countries. This was the first time that the Soviet Union took part in such a conference, and nothing is said about reports made by their delegates. Two representatives of the USSR (A. I. Voznesenskiy and Yu. V. Krivtsov), who are both collaborators of the Scientific Research Institute imeni A. N. Krylov, were elected members of the new technical committee.

ASSOCIATION: AN USSR (AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Ships-Motion 2. Ships-Velocity 3. Ship-Test results

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Voy-I, S.S.

3(9) P.2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3012

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut

Fizika morya (Physics of the Sea) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 95 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol 17) Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Ed.: A. A. Ivanov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N. D. Yershova; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for oceanographers, hydrographers, and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in physics of the sea. Individual papers discuss wave and tide hydrodynamics, free surface perturbations, the Black Sea tsunami of 1927, and the characteristics of the vertical stability of water masses in the Iceland-Faroe Islands-Great Britain area. A paper by I. I. Stas' proposes solving the problem of the decreasing level of the Caspian Sea by diverting waters of the

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Sea of Azov by canal through the Kumo-Manychskaya valley. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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VOYT, S.S.

Transition of plane waves through a zone of shallow water.
Trudy MGI 15:34-42 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Waves)

VOYT, S.S.

Waves on the interface of two liquids resulting from a periodical shifting pressure system. Trudy MAI 17:33-40 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Waves)

Voyt S.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5353

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut

Teoriya voln i techeniy (Theory of Waves and Currents) Moscow, 1959. 171 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, tom 18) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: L. N. Sretenskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: K. P. Gurov; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Transactions of the Marine Hydrophysical Institute is intended for hydrologists, geophysicists, and theoretical physicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 10 articles deals with problems in the theory of waves and currents. An analysis is made of several types of waves of finite amplitude on surfaces with different parameters. The propagation of a free tidal wave and a tsunami, as well as the motion of liquids over spherical

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rotating bodies are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. The articles are accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

10(4)

AUTHOR: Voyt, S. S.

SOV/20-127-4-9/60

TITLE: On the Propagation of Tidal Waves on the Surface of a Rotating Liquid at Given Limits

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 764-767 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation concerns the propagation of waves in a basin rotating with the angular velocity $\omega$, enclosed by the walls y=0 and y=b, and filled with a liquid up to the height h. A canal in the width of 2a, perpendicular to the wall y=0, shall open out into the basin. To solve this task, the expression for the velocity of the liquid in the direction of the y-axis is put, as a Fourier integral, into relation with the superelevation $\zeta(xy).e^{i\sigma t}$ of the liquid layer (4), and is asymptotically analyzed. This gives an expression (6) in which the first summand represents the Kelvin wave with undamped amplitude.

For $b < \frac{\pi\sqrt{gh}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 4\omega^2}}$, only this first summand is left in

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the equation. If $\frac{\pi\sqrt{gh}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2-4\omega^2}} < b < \frac{2\pi\sqrt{gh}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2-4\omega^2}}$, the second summand in (6) is a Poincaré wave. If, besides, the factor $e^{ibx}$ is introduced into the expression for the superelevation of the liquid, and only the real part is considered, it results that the lines of equal amplitudes pass through the points with equal values of $\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}$. The coordinates of the amphidromous points are graphically found. Figures 1 and 2 show the cotidal lines for half-day floods, and by means of these figures the position of the amphidromous points and the

On the Propagation of Tidal Waves on the Surface of a Rotating Liquid at Given Limits SOV/20-127-4-9/60

course of the wave crests are explained. The figures refer to a basin of the dimensions b = 1500 km, h = 50 m, a = 100 km. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Marine Hydrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 3, 1957, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician

Card 3/3

VOYT, S. S. (Moscow)

"On the Propagation of Long Waves on the Surface of a Rotating Fluid."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

VOYT, S.S.

Propagation of long waves from regions of higher and lower atmospheric pressure with an account of the deflecting action of the coriolis force. Trudy Okean.kom. 11:83-89 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Waves) (Atmospheric pressure)

VOYT, S.S.; AKSENOV, D.A.; BOGORODSKIY, M.M.; SINYUKOV, V.V.; VLADIMIRTSEV, Yu.A.

Some circulation characteristics of waters of the Black Sea and their regime in the Bosporus region. Okeanologiia 1 no.4:613-625 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut.
(Black Sea--Ocean currents)

VOYT, S.S.

Travel of tidal waves from a strait into a basin of variable depth. Trudy MGI 24:89-104 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Tidal waves)

VOYT, S.S. (Moskva)

Diffraction from a semiplane of waves forming on the surface of a fluid by a periodically functioning source. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 25 no.2:370-374 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Waves—Diffraction) (Fluid dynamics)

VOYT, S.S.

Integration of equations governing tides in a case of unsteady motion. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:93-96 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Kolmogorovym.
(Tides) (Differential equations)

VOYT, N.S.

The 14th cruise of the scientific research ship "Mikhail Lomonosov" in the Atlantic Ocean. Okeanologiia 4 no.2:337-340 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

VOYT, S.S.; STREKALOV, S.S.

Some characteristics of the equatorial subsurface Lomonosov Current in the Atlantic Ocean. Okeanologiia 4 no.5[illegible]-8[illegible] '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

VOYT, S.S.

Propagation of unsteady long waves in a rotating basin of variable depth. Trudy Mor. gidrofiz. inst.AN URSR 27:11-24 '63.

Generation of waves by pressures applied to the surface of a flowing liquid. Ibid.:103-113 (MIRA 17:3)

VOYT, S.S.

Waves excited by a periodic system of pressures traveling across the surface of a rotating liquid. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:802-805 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.Ya. Kochinoy.

VOYT, S. S. (Moscow)

"Waves produced by a periodic system of pressures propagating over the surface of a rotating fluid"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 1964.

VOYT, Ye.B. Moskva)

Cerebral form of generalized cytomegaly. Arkh. pat. 27 no.1:85-89 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. L.O.Vishnevetskaya) detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No, imeni Rusakova, Moskva.

SHEVKUNOVA, Ye.A.; VOYT, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis and pathologic anatomy of acute toxoplasmosis; experimental data. Arkh. pat. 25 no.9:75-81 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz laboratorii toksoplazmoza (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk D.N. Zasukhin) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR i iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (zav. - prof. A.O. Vishnevetskaya).

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O.; VOYT, Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.

Morphological changes in the lungs in Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. Pediatriia 37 no.9:31-32 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med.nauk L.O. Vishnevetskaya) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dotsent V.A. Kruzhkov).
(PNEUMONIA INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL pathol.)

SHEVKUNOVA, Ye.A.; VOYT, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of chronic experimental toxoplasmosis. Arkh. pat. 27 no.10:48-54 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya toksoplazmoza (zav. - prof. D.N.Zasukhin) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V.Rusakova (zav. - prof. L.O. Vishnevetskaya), Moskva.

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O., doktor med.nauk; VOYT, Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.; RABINOVICH, D. Ya; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.; SHALEVICH, M.A.

Morphology of intestinal diseases caused by pathogenic strains of Escgerichia coli in children a few months old. Pediatria 38 no.4:27-31 Apr '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

VOYT, YE. B.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April58

1006. CASE OF CANDIDA MYCOSIS IN AN INFANT 11 DAYS OLD (Russian text) - Voit E. B. Rusakova Clin. Hosp. No. 2, Moscow - VOP. OKHR. MATER.DET. 1956, 1/2 (77)

An infant, 11 days old, with a congenital deformity of the bowel died from generalized Candida mycosis. The oral cavity was the port of entry. Owing to a congenital anomaly of the duodenum and its partial obstruction, leading to stagnation in the stomach, favourable conditions were created for the unrestrained development of the mycotic Candida proliferating in the gastric wall and penetrating into the blood channels. On the other hand, it is also reasonable to assume that the prolonged administration of antibiotics to the infant's mother, who suffered from severe bilateral cavernous tuberculosis of the lungs, was responsible for the activation and generalized spread of the fungus. Yellowish-white nodules resembling tb were encountered macroscopically in all internal organs, but histologically mycotic thrombi with fungi proliferating in the surrounding tissues were seen in the vessels of all organs including the brain. Lubenskaya - Leningrad (S)

VOYT, Ye.B.

VASINA, S.G.; VOYT, Ye.B.; FILIPPOVA-NUTRIKHINA, Z.L.

Congenital toxoplasmosis. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.3:58-65 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-doktor med.nauk L.O. Vishnevetskaya) i kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.-prof. K.F. Popov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. M.M. Bubnova) na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach-dotsent V.A. Kruzhkov).

(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

VOYT, Ye.B.

Case of candidomycosis in an eleven-day old child. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.2:77-82 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No. 2 imeni Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - dotsent V.A.Kruzhkov, zav. patologoanatomicheskim otdeleniyem - doktor meditsinskikh nauk L.O.Vishnevetskaya) Moskva
(INFANTS (NEWBORN) - DISEASES) (MYCOSIS)

VOYT, Ye.S.

1(0) P.3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2835

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy proyektirovaniya samoletov; sbornik statey (Problems in Aircraft Designing; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 74 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 108) Errata slip inserted. 3,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Ed.: A.L. Gimmel'farb, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: L. A. Pukhlikov; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel in the design offices of aircraft plants. It may also be used by students at aviation institutes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the results of theoretical and experimental investigation connected with the determination, during the designing stage, of basic aircraft and wing parameters, total weight of aircraft and its components, type of engines and the amount of fuel. Problems of

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aircraft strength and stability are also considered. No personalities are mentioned. References appear in the text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

reinforced panels used in ship and aircraft construction. He analyses the influence of separate factors on the stability of the panels and indicates practical methods of choosing, in the first approximation, the most convenient disposition of basic elements of the panel.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress



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AUTHOR: Voyt, Ye.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The stability of a crossed bar lattice of panel reinforcements under compression in two directions

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy. no.138. 1961. Metody priblizhennykh raschetov i vybora parametrov pri proyektirovanii samoletov. 82-92

TEXT: In the stability analysis of reinforced panels by the "equivalent body" method, the panel is considered as a statically indeterminate body consisting of a lattice framework with attached width of skin. The stability of a lattice under compression in two directions is the subject of the present analysis, whatever the lattice joints and whatever the edge fixing of the panel. Practical methods are derived for choosing in the first approximation of the lattice parameters most favourable from the point of view of stability. To solve the problem, a plane lattice of bars is considered consisting of a rigid jointed grid of two perpendicular systems of bars. On losing their stability the bars of one system can transmit, to the bars of the other system,

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through the joints, forces and moments; these forces are proportional to the stiffnesses of the elements in bending and torsion. It is assumed that the bars of each system consist of the same material of equal cross-sectional area and are compressed by the same forces. The relations between the principal moments of inertia are such that the bars can lose their stability only in a plane at right angles to the plane of the lattice. The distances between the bars of each system are equal. In the critical condition, a rectilinear as well as an infinitely near curvilinear equilibrium mode is possible in which the joints suffer a linear displacement at right angles to the plane of the lattice. Sloping of the cross-sections of the bars causes torsion of the cross-bars linked with them. The geometric dimensions of the lattice bars, the material from which they are made and the ratio of the critical forces are given. The minimum critical forces are sought. The inverse problem also exists in which the bending and torsional stiffnesses of the bars are sought. Only the general loss of stability of the lattice within the limits of applicability of the Euler equation is considered. The method of finite differences is

The stability of a crossed bar ...

employed. To set up the basic equations, the system is assumed deflected from the plane shape of the lattice and the equilibrium conditions under the action of the forces and moments arising in the deflection are considered. Two systems of ordinary equations in finite differences are obtained. From these, the conditions of stability of the lattice are derived. These depend on whether the deformation leading to the loss of stability is symmetrical or non-symmetrical. In each case, the conditions differ according to whether the strut ends are fixed or freely supported. It is shown that the solution of the problem is deduced through the analysis of the stability of the lattice elements treated as struts in compression supported on intermediate elastic supports. Stability of the lattice can only be obtained with a definite relationship between the stiffnesses of the intersecting struts. When the properties of the lattice struts are known the simplest method of solution is graphic.
There are 4 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

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VOYT, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Stability of a cross rod frame compressed in two directions. Trudy MAI no.138:82-92 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Structural frames)

VOYT, YE. S.

VOYT, YE. S. -- "Investigation of Stability of a Crossed Rod Assembly." Sub 17 Jan 52, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, January-December 1952

KUBAT, Kamil, prof., red.; SYROVATKA, Augustin, red.; VOYTA, Miroslav [Vojta, Miroslav], dots., red.; FRIDMAN, V.S.[translator]; FRIDMAN, R.A.[translator]; BUBNOVA, M.M., prof., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of prenatal mortality] Profilaktika perinatal'noi smertnosti. Pod red. M.M.Bubnovoi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 156 p. (MIRA 16:6)
Translation from the Czech.
(FETUS, DEATH OF)

1. VOYTA, V.G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Drill (Agricultural Implement)

7. SL-72 narrow-row flax drill, Sel'khozmashina no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

VOYTACHEVSKIY, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mechanical losses in a hydraulic turbine test block. Trudy VIGM no.18:18-31 '54. (MLRA 9:4)
(Hydraulic turbines--Testing)

YEFIMENKO, G.G.; VOYTANIK, S.T.

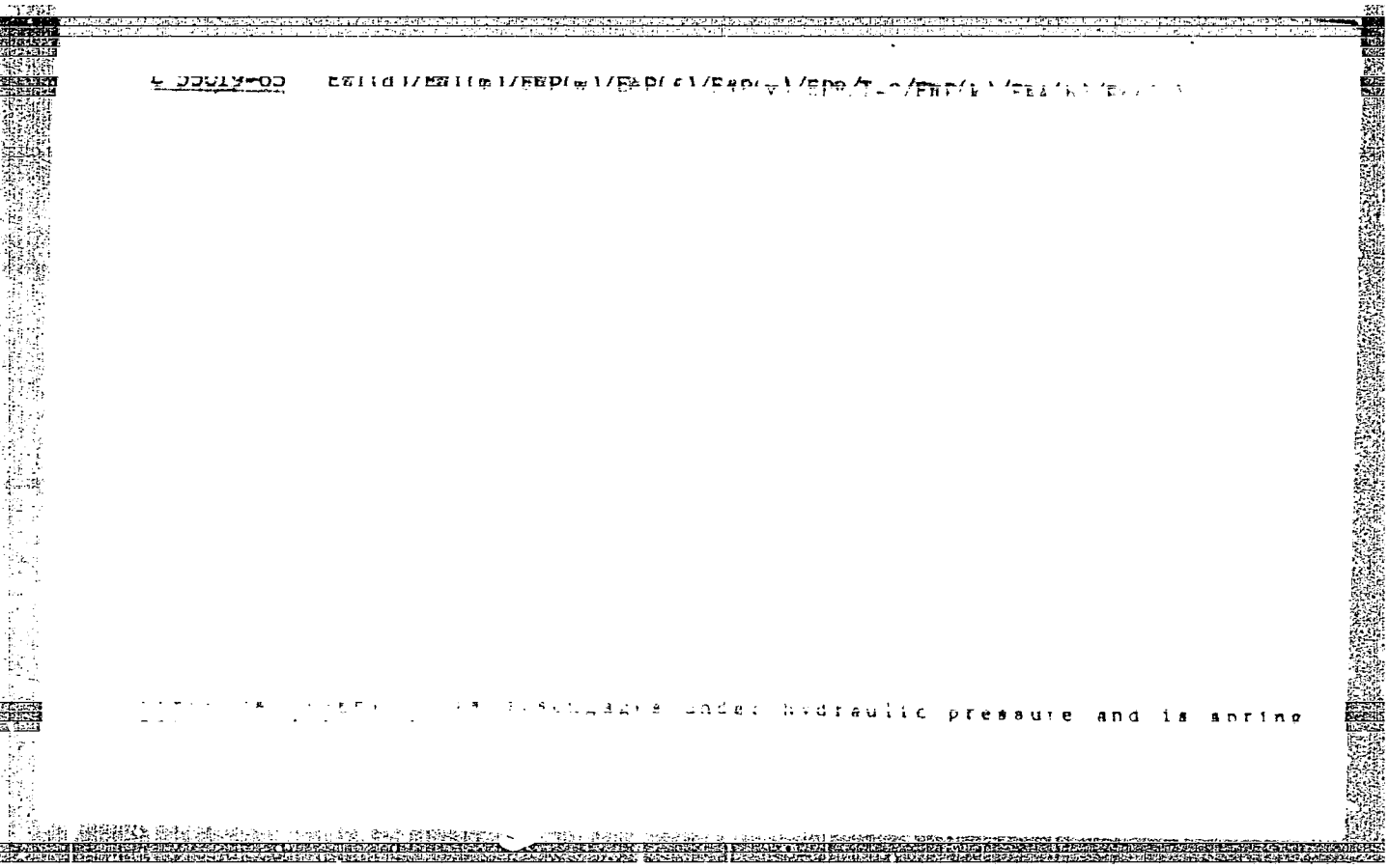
Mechanism of nodulizing the sintering charge. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:50-53 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

YEFIMENKO, G.G., inzh.; VOYTANIK, S.T., inzh.; YEFIMOV, S.P., inzh.; MACHKOVSKIY, A.I., inzh.; RUDKOV, A.K., inzh.; RUDKOVSKIY, G.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOVALEV, D.A.; GOTOVTSEV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, G.S.; ZEMLYANOY, A.A.; KUKUSHKIN, S.N.; MATYNA, M.G.; LOVCHANOVSKIY, V.A.; KRAMNIK, T.A.; NECHESOVA, N.I.; MARTYNENKO, V.A.; KURAKSIN, D.I.; LETYAGIN, N.L.

Intensifying the sintering process by the use of a special charge wetting device. Stal' 23 no.12:1061-1064 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Yuzhnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat. 2. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kovalev, Gotovtsev, Vasil'yev, Zemlyanoy, Kukushkin). 3. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Matyna, Lovchanskiy, Kramnik, Nechesova). 4. Yuzhnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Martynenko, Kuraksin, Letyagin).



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VOYTASHEK, Yan [Voytasek, J.], kapitan, komandir roty

A word about sergeants. Starsh.-serzh. no.4:12 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Czechoslovakia--Army--Noncommissioned officers)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New method for investigating the operation of model axial turbines.
Trudy VIGM no.18:5-17 '54. (MLRA 9:4)
(Hydraulic turbines)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Optimum operating conditions for propeller turbines.
Trudy VIGM no.19:3-19. '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Hydraulic turbines)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Average fow velocities in axial hydraulic turbines. Trudy VIGM no.21:3-18 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Hydraulic turbines)

8(6), 14(6) SOV/112-59-5-8710

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voytashevskiy, D. A.

TITLE: Average Stream Velocities in an Axial Hydroturbine

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidromashinostr. 1958, Nr 21, pp 3-18

ABSTRACT: In theoretical calculations of the processes taking place in an axial hydroturbine, there has never been a consensus of opinion as to determining the average stream velocities and radius of the equivalent lattice. The laws of byflowing the plane hydrodynamic lattices should be applied to the 3-dimensional stream in the turbine runner. The parameters that characterize turbine operation can be determined directly. The connection between stream parameters before and beyond the runner can be expressed by characteristic triangles. However, the latter are lacking in physical meaning. It is pointed out that characteristic triangles can be replaced by the triangles of certain average velocities. It is proved in the article that the runner is equivalent to a cylindrical lattice, the velocities at which are equal to the above average velocities. Bibliography: 14 items.

A.A.B.

Card 1/1

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D. A.

124-11-12716

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p. 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voytashevskiy, D. A.

TITLE: On the Optimal Operating Regime of Propeller-Type Water Turbines. (Ob optimal'nom rezhime raboty propellernoy gidroturbiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n. -i. in-ta gidromashinostr., 1956, Nr 19, pp 3-19

ABSTRACT: Starting from data contained in earlier works of the Author on an expression for the efficiency in terms of a so-called hydraulic pressure-loss coefficient $\varphi$ and an ideal-head coefficient $\epsilon$, the A. clarifies a number of aspects of the optimal operating regime of a turbine.

It has been shown earlier that the hydraulic efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{1}{1+\varphi/\epsilon} .$$

Consequently, a maximum of $\eta$ corresponds to a minimum of the ratio $\varphi/\epsilon$. For a constant angular setting of the runner blades this ratio depends on two kinematic parameters which define the operating regime of the turbine.

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On the optimal operating regime of propeller-type water turbines (continued).

Assuming that the loss coefficients in each of the principal working components of a turbine depends solely on a single argument characterizing the flow direction in that component, and determining the maximum of the quantity $\eta$, the A. is enabled to clarify a number of fundamental qualities of the optimal regime of a turbine.

The work also examines the influence of the geometry of the major turbine components on the optimal regime.

It is established that a change in the draft tube may be reflected practically in a certain displacement of the optimal regime along a straight line drawn through the origin of the coordinates. The displacement goes toward lower flow rates and smaller inlet openings, if the loss coefficient of the new discharge draft tube is greater than the original.

A change in the number and shape of the guide vanes has an influence analogous to that of the draft tube.

An enlargement of the number of identical and identically set working blades on the runner (without any change in the runner hub) leads to some reduction in the optimal flow rate and a decrease in the optimal opening of the inlet gate.

(continued)

124-11-12716

On the optimal operating regime of propeller-type water turbines (continued).

The influence of the blade pitch can be briefly defined as follows: With blades rotated toward the closing position, the optimal flow rates and inlet openings are reduced, and vice versa.

An increase in the diameter of the runner hub (thereby cutting off a portion of the space at the root of the working blades) is equivalent to a closing pitch rotation and leads to a reduction of the optimal discharge flow rate.

Various problems of hydraulic turbine theory are analyzed with the aid of the equations supplied by the Author.

D. -G. A. Butayev

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SOV/124-57-5-5516

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voytashevskiy, D. A.

TITLE: A Circular Row of Plates and a Water-turbine Distributor (Krugovaya reshetka iz plastin i napravlyayushchiy apparat gidroturbiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidromashinostr., 1956, Nr 19, pp 20-33

ABSTRACT: The author develops a method for calculating the flow past circular rows of plates. The method is based upon conformal representation of one pitch of the circular row or cascade on a unit-radius circle having a slit $h<1$ along the real axis of the cascade. To set up the representative function, the author employs a method developed earlier by him. It is shown that the flow deflection is less in a circular radial row of plates than in a straight one. In this regard, when the formula $\frac{I_2}{Q} = \tan \alpha$ is used to calculate the circulation in high-solidity circular cascades consisting of shaped guide vanes, the values obtained therefor are found to be more accurate, because the finite thickness of the guidevanes has the effect of increasing the deflection of the flow by the cascade.

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SOV/124-57-5-5516

A Circular Row of Plates and a Water-turbine Distributor

In the above-cited formula $I_2$ is the circulation at the cascade exit, Q is the discharge rate, and $\alpha$ is an angle measured off from the bisectrix of the angle formed by the trailing edge of the guide vane. More precise formulae are adduced for calculating the mean circulation in straight and circular cascades, formulae which allow for the influence of the thickness of the guide vanes. The calculated values for the circulation in high-solidity cascades and the experimental measurements made thereof are in fully satisfactory agreement. All the data needed to calculate the 24-vane circular cascade of a radial distributor are included in the paper in design nomographs. With some approximation the same method is applicable also to cascades having a greater or smaller number of vanes. An example of the calculations is given. Bibliography: 6 references.

M. I. Zhukovskiy

Card 2/2

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D. A., Engineer — Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Plane Problem of the Hydrodynamic Theory of Lattices and its Solution for the Lattices of Polygonal and Elliptical Profiles."

19/4/50 Military Aeronautical Engineering Academy imeni N. YE. Zhukovskiy

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VOSKRESENSKIY, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUDNEV, S.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ITKIN, I.M., inzhener, zaveduyushchiy redaktsiyey; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Calculation and investigation of hydraulic turbine cascades] Raschety i issledovaniia gidrodinamicheskikh reshetok. Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry. Moskva, 1953. 86 p. (Vsesoyuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut gidromashinostroeniia. Trudy, no.16). (MLRA 10:7)

(Hydraulic turbines)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1065

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidromashinostroyeniya

Issledovaniya i raschety gidroturbin i regulyatorov (Investigation and Design of Hydraulic Turbines and Regulators) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 129 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 21) 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Kvyatkovskiy, V.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Prokof'yeva, L.G.; Tech. Eds: Shikin, S.T. and Gerasimova, Ye.S.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): Pokrovskiy, N.V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technical workers, and graduate students and also for upperclassmen of vuzes and tekhnikums studying problems of hydraulic turbine building.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with investigations of hydraulic turbines and regulators and their design. The following subjects are covered: results of model testing of im-

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pulse and reaction (axial) hydraulic turbines, theoretical investigations and calculations on hydraulics of rotors of axial and radial-axial (mixed flow) hydraulic turbines, characteristics of cavitational and starting regimes of axial hydraulic turbines, and analysis and calculations of dynamics of speed regulators of hydraulic turbines.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydraulic energy losses in impeller-blade cascade of a hydraulic propeller turbine. Trudy VIGM no.24:136-149 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Hydrodynamics) (Hydraulic turbines)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Circular cascade of plates and the guide vanes of hydraulic turbines. Trudy VIGM no.19:20-33 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Hydraulic turbines)

VOYTASHEVSKIY, Ya. B.

Voytashevskiy, Ya. B. - "Treatment of torpid healing wounds," In the symposium: V. N. Shamov, Kiev, 1949, p. 165-72

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

PODZHUTSKI, Ch.; VOYTASIK, Ya.

Cupola furnace melting with briquetted and pitch coke. Lit. proizv. no.12:[illegible] D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Cupola furnaces) (Coke)